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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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Editor's Note

He would have probably preferred
playing cowboys and Indians with
the kids next door or watching his
favourite cartoon on television,
but last Saturday morning my
seven-year-old son, Peter, walked
2.6 miles. His feet were sore and
blistered but the expression on his
tired little face was one of accom-
plishment. He'll soon forget his
sore feet but I doubt if he'll forget
why they got that way. He was
one of 180 children who took part
in a Walkathon in aid of STOP
(Society to Overcome Pollution).
They collected \$1,000.
That same Saturday teen-agers
from all the Lakeshore schools
were going from door-to-door
picking up DDT or any containers
listing DDT in their contents. These
were to be handed over to the
proper authorities for disposal.

I was taught a lesson that day. As
a result of gross adult incompe-
tence over the years, our environ-
ment is being threatened to the
point where even now the damage
done may be irreparable. And who
was helping to clean up the mess.
A seven-year-old boy for one. With
that kind of youthful attitude I'm
certain his children can spend their
Saturdays playing games or going
swimming in safe, clean water.

But we can't leave it all to the
youth of today. We ourselves must
set an example. We must resist
that urge to toss an empty cigarette
package out the car window or to
kick aside a broken bottle on the
side of the road. We must teach
our children that it is just as easy
to stuff a candy wrapping in their
jeans as it is to fling it on the
ground.

If while they are still in school
we can instil in them a sense of
pride in their surroundings, then
some of them when thoughts of col-
lege come around may be keenly
interested in the expanded Faculty
of Agriculture that is under consid-
eration for this campus. The
Faculty intends to include Environ-
mental Studies in its curriculum —
a much needed and vital addition
of which we are justly proud.
Some of these new ideas for Mac-
donald are discussed in this issue.
So the next time you're taking a
coffee break why not read it and
see what we plan to offer
tomorrow's adults.

Editorial: Who is Boss?

As you walk along a cow path in a pasture, did you ever stop to wonder where it would lead you, how long it had been there and how many hooves had beat it into pavement? I have. In this technological age of computers, the best "critical path" can still be found by a cow as she heads for the lushest part of the pasture, or a shady spot on a June day. And when it's milking time, she knows her place in line as she heads for her specific spot in the stable. In some cases, the cow paths become country roads and some even end up as main highways. As such, a simple cow has had a major influence on the lives of each of us, no matter where we live or what we do.

But today, man wants to be in control. He would like cows to lose their personalities and become part of the machine but despite our efforts, the cow is still boss. A \$250,000 computer at Macdonald has 60,000 such bosses each month. It beats its brains out to help them become better cows.

The Dairy Herd Analysis Service was the brain child of Macdonald's Dr. John Moxley. Based on successful similar projects south of the border, John adapted D.H.A.S. to

the special needs of Quebec farmers. This included adding additional information and bilingualizing the complete program. His efforts paid off. D.H.A.S. became one of the most valuable management tools that Quebec dairy farmers had. But while its merits were being praised by dairy farmers, the real value of D.H.A.S. was its research potential. For the first time, millions of records could be analyzed in a matter of seconds. As D.H.A.S. increased in popularity, the logical question arose — Why were the Macdonald scientists so committed to such a complex milk recording management information program without the involvement of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization?

The answer is really part of the question of the role of an agricultural faculty in the business of farming. Faculties of Agriculture conduct a great deal of research, most of which is communicated to other researchers in the form of scientific journal articles. Now, with increasing frequency, the research is carried one step further through the development phase. New systems can be developed but once researched must be given fair and realistic trials under actual conditions in the field. Such was the case with D.H.A.S. In this instance, the research led to development and proof that a new idea could work on a practical basis. If it hadn't been successful, then there was little commitment and those involved could try something else.

But it was successful and now the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization have signed an agreement with Macdonald which will lead to further development and adaptation of D.H.A.S. to the needs of dairy farmers in Quebec. And this is the way it should be — a cooperative program between the government and the Faculty in which Quebec farmers will benefit. The commitment of the University has been proven and now the commitment of the government is assured by their financial involvement in the D.H.A.S. program.

Yet with all the formal agreements, the punched cards, magnetic tape, milk analyzers and computers, it is still the cow that is boss. Sixty thousand of them may be analyzed by all the electronic gadgets we can afford. Yet it is they who seem to be able to select the best "critical path" — the shortest way to the pasture in the morning and the longest way home at night.

Mark W. Waldron

THE CRISIS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

The changing of decades on the calendar is a convenient occasion for stock-taking. Judging from the editorial content of most magazines this year, the new decade is being milked of every problem that can be found. Issues, confrontations, and challenges focused on cleaning up our environment made headlines in nearly every issue of every daily newspaper in Canada during the first four months of 1970.

If it wasn't mercury poisoning then it was sulphur dioxide. Specific incidents such as the banning of DDT and the sinking of the Arrow in Chedabucto Bay drove home to each and every one of us the general alarm that can be caused by something that would have passed unnoticed a couple of years ago. Then Earth Day was pronounced. On April 22 hundreds of thousands of people — young and old, conservative and liberal, black and white — joined to vent their anger over the rape of our environment by the technological age. The facts prove their concern. Half of the world's pollution is generated in America. The average urban area is covered by 34 tons of pollutants per square mile. Everywhere around us the air smells, the lakes stink, and the soil becomes loaded with the useless waste of an affluent society.

It's no wonder then that industry is doing a massive self-evaluation, that governments are racing with policies to solve problems that should have been resolved years ago. And as individuals, we are wondering how we can make peace with nature and continue to live in a healthy environment.

Nature is the key word. And that is what the Macdonald Campus is all about. The routine self-evaluation that most faculties go through from time to time really has the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald stirred up. It all started over a year ago when a group of graduate students proposed the conversion of the Faculty of Agriculture to a new Faculty of Resource Development. Their concern was for a need for training in those areas related to conservation of our environment and planning the wise use of our renewable resources. That set the ball rolling and was all that was needed to mobilize the staff to develop plans for an expanded Faculty that could meet a vital educational need in the '70s.

With the move of the Faculty of Education from Macdonald to the Montreal Campus, additional classroom and office space will become available for the first time in 63 years. With the 1,500 acres of outdoor laboratory, including the unique Morgan Arboretum and the scenic but polluted Ottawa River, the Macdonald Campus was felt to be the ideal location for a centre of learning and research about our environment — soil, water, air, plants, animals, and people.

It was realized, however, that the production of food and fibre was still a basic need of society and that any expansion at Macdonald would have to be one that complimented the teaching, research, and extension activities associated with agriculture and food science. It was realized, however, that an increasing number of graduates were

We take things like trilliums in the springtime, fishing in a fast-running stream, a quiet, unpolluted lake on a hot summer's day for granted. We feel it's our unquestionable right as is breathing. The question is will our grandchildren have this same right. The answer should have come yesterday. It must come today; tomorrow may be too late.

being employed by semi and non-agricultural enterprises. There was also the recent trend toward studying ecology, woodlot management, wildlife biology, land use planning and community resource development. There was also a phenomenal growth in the number of students registered for advanced degrees in both the agricultural subjects and those dealing more with the environment. It was only natural then for the Faculty to realize that it was already becoming involved in a major way in helping people learn more about the conservation of their environment. In fact, the interests of the Faculty read like a program for a teach-in on our environment.

By mid-February, the Faculty approved a change in name to the "Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences" and with it an expanded program of endeavour for the Macdonald Campus. The offerings in agriculture and food science would be redesigned to better prepare students for the 1980s. New programs related to renewable resources would be developed. A concern for our environment and its conservation would be encouraged.

To facilitate the changes, it was proposed that study programs be offered leading to two kinds of degrees: professional degrees and degrees without professional designation. The professional degrees would equip graduates for membership in the appropriate professional organization for agronomes, dietitians and engineers. Students studying for professional degrees would have to meet the curriculum requirements of the appropriate professional organization.



Within the B.Sc. — Agriculture degree program, students could specialize in agricultural economics, animal science, general agricultural science, plant science and soil science. For those in the B.Sc. — Food Science program, students could choose either Dietetics or a new professional program in Food Technology. In the B.Sc. — Engineering professional degree program, students could specialize in agricultural engineering or in new programs of environmental engineering, food engineering and woodland engineering.

The B.Sc. degree for those not requiring professional registration would focus on four major areas of study: (1) Physical Sciences, (2) Biological Sciences, (3) Food and Consumer Sciences and (4) Resources Development. Within each of these four major areas of studies, students could specialize in a number of interest areas ranging from environmental conservation to earth sciences.



At first it was thought that all the new plans would meet stiff opposition because of the increased costs. The amazing point was noted, however, that practically all course offerings could be based on the competence of existing staff in the Faculty.

At this point, the proposals are being submitted for further discussion. It is hoped that they may be adopted by the Fall of '71. If found

acceptable, then the changes on the Macdonald Campus could be the most dynamic of the past 60 years. The learning opportunities at Macdonald could be unique in the world — a world finally caught up in solving the issues of a technological society. It could be a centre of concern for helping people live better in a cleaner environment.

It could be a centre to help you enjoy the products of a bountiful agricultural and food industry in an environment of clean beaches, natural woodlands and drinkable water. It could be just what is needed to ensure that our children and grandchildren will be able to sense the thrill of catching a rainbow trout or wonder at the beaver as it engineers a home.

Mark W. Waldron

10

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE BREEDING EFFICIENCY OF YOUR DAIRY HERD

Every day a dairy heifer is open (unbred) after 18 months of age represents a loss to her owner. The dairy cow that is open more than 60 days after calving costs an estimated \$1 per day. Increasing the breeding efficiency of your herd minimizes these losses. The following is a list of 10 ways to improve the breeding efficiency in your herd.

Keep complete and accurate records of heat periods, breedings, calvings and treatments. Records are the key to good management; and sound management is the key to high fertility. Detailed information regarding the breeding history and performance of individual animals can be extremely helpful in diagnosing and correcting an existing problem. You should not rely upon your memory to reproduce information, nor should you attempt to assess the breeding performance of your herd without the use of records. Guesses and general observations are of little value when it comes to pinpointing a specific problem. Individual cow records should be kept. A lifetime record is recommended for each cow and it should be kept up-to-date as long as the cow is in the herd.

Cows should be observed at least twice daily for signs of heat. The most essential step in achieving pregnancy is the union of the sperm and egg. The cow normally ovulates (sheds her egg) about 12 hours after the end of heat. Inseminations should be performed at least eight hours prior to ovulation so that a successful union may occur. Inseminating earlier than 20 hours before ovulation reduces the chances of successful fertilization.

On the other hand, inseminating later than eight hours after end of heat reduces the chances of conception. This means that the cow should be inseminated towards the end of the heat period which lasts about 18 hours. Therefore, in order to achieve proper union of the sperm and egg it is important to observe the cows as often as possible for heat.

Cows should be bred during the second normal heat period (approx. 60 days) after calving. The uterus of the cow returns to normal shape and size in about 30 days after a normal delivery. However, it is not advisable to breed at this stage since the uterus has not yet completely recovered from the previous pregnancy. Complete recovery usually occurs 45-60 days post calving and cows should be bred no later than this time. Delaying breeding after 60 days not only increases the dry period of the cow but also reduces the chances of conception. Assuming that shorter calving intervals are desirable for the total lifetime milk production, it follows that the earlier cows are rebred after calving the higher the lifetime production.

Do not breed cows after an abortion, retained afterbirth or irregular cycle, especially if there are signs of infection such as an abnormal discharge (pus). This is particularly important when using natural mating. Breeding in this case is asking for trouble. Difficult calvings, retained afterbirth or abortions increase the time of recovery of the uterus and hence such cows should be given a longer period to recover. Watch for a clean discharge during the heat period before calling your inseminator. Inseminating a cow with an unclean uterus

causes early embryonic death and the uterus will have less chance to clean itself. More time will be lost this way. It is highly advisable that cows with such problems be inseminated artificially to reduce the chances of spreading the infection to the rest of the herd.

Cows that abort or that have retained afterbirth, irregular cycles or abnormal discharges should be examined and treated by a veterinarian. Keeping in mind that a cow with an infection is a potential danger to the herd, in that she keeps discharging the infective organisms in the barn, she should receive immediate attention. One of the major causes for lowered conception rate is the failure of the newly formed embryo to establish itself in the uterus because of uterine infection. Since such cows may conceive for only a short period of time, the length of their following cycle will be increased resulting in irregular cycles.

Artificial insemination should be used as a means of controlling disease. Besides the infections that can be noticed by production of pussy discharges, there are four known diseases of reproduction that may be difficult to detect since they do not show any specific outward sign. These are vibriosis, trichomoniasis, leptospirosis and brucellosis. These venereal diseases cause abortions at various stages of pregnancy. They are transmitted by natural mating from cow to cow by the bull. Once the herd is infected, treatment is time consuming and expensive. Therefore the only sure way to keep these diseases out of the herd is to use A.I.

Cows that abort should only be bred artificially. When a cow aborts the chances of infection are high. Since one cannot rule out the presence of one of the above four diseases, it is strongly recommended to breed such cows artificially in order to avoid any risk of contamination. The combined advantages of genetic improvement and disease control by artificial insemination make A.I. an imperative practice for the progressive farmer.

If natural service is used, breed virgin heifers to clean young bulls. If natural service is preferred, bear in mind the big four diseases plus the more common uterine infections that might be spread by the bull. A reasonably safe way of practicing natural service is to restrict the breeding of virgin heifers to clean young bulls. Very often farmers feel safe in saying "My own herd with my own bull". However, this often results in decreased production due to inbreeding.

If a bull is purchased and introduced into your herd, have the bull, herd of origin and the bull's breeding records thoroughly checked for all known diseases.

Why buy trouble! If a bull is to be purchased for breeding purposes it is desirable to buy a young bull that has not yet been used for breeding. This is the safest way from the health point of view. If a mature bull is purchased, be aware of the risk involved and thoroughly check the breeding history of the bull. Look for history of abortions and have the bull checked by a veterinarian for possible disease.

An open cow that does not show heat or a cow that fails to settle after three services should be examined by a veterinarian. Accurate records are very important in revealing the presence of cows that are not cycling. Cows that have been bred and have not shown heat for two months should be checked for pregnancy. Frequently, cows might be assumed pregnant while they are open and not cycling. Several cow-months of milk production can be lost due to such cows. On the other hand surveys have shown that as high as 50 percent of cows that go to market because of sterility are pregnant at slaughter. So a wise culling program along with checking for pregnancy would greatly help in improving the reproductive efficiency in a herd.

The following are a few guidelines that can be used in evaluating the breeding performance of a herd:

- 1 — Under normal conditions about five percent of dairy cows are infertile each year.
- 2 — At least 70 percent of your cows should conceive at first breeding.
- 3 — At any given time there should be no more than 10 percent of the cows with reproductive difficulties.
- 4 — At the end of the year, the herd should average no more than 1.3 services per conception.

These are averages of well managed herds. There is no reason why one could not achieve these or even higher goals.

K. N. Bedirian,
Research Assistant,
Department of Animal Science.

play it cool



Ice cream is a delicious, wholesome, nutritious frozen dairy food and available in every imaginable flavour. The early history of ice cream making is very scanty, but it is believed that the Chinese taught the art to the Indians, the Persians, and the Arabs. Ice creams and water ices were introduced into France about the year 1660 by a Sicilian named Francisco Procopio. He opened a café in Paris and sold variously flavoured ice creams and water ices to the Parisians who at once acquired a taste for these sweets. The first wholesale ice cream was not manufactured in America until 1851. Ice cream at that time was definitely considered a luxury and sold for \$1.25 per quart. In fact until about 1920 ice cream was associated with candies and other sweetmeats as a luxury item and was retailed through confectionery stores. However, today ice cream with high fat-and-sugar content is no longer considered in the luxury class.

For me, the word ice cream brings back many happy memories of childhood days when ice cream was made a few times each summer in a hand freezer. The ice was dragged from the icehouse covered with sawdust. This was washed and crushed with an axe in the old tin bath tub. I am sure that the "out of this world flavour" was due to the tasty barnyard eggs and the unpasteurized cream. No doubt this ice cream was full of cholesterol and all sorts of things which cause heart attacks today, but we were so busy forking hay and stooking grain that nothing had a chance to lodge in our blood vessels.

Atherosclerosis and heart attacks seem to be associated with the cholesterol and saturated fatty acids in the diet. These are found particularly in animal fats so, for this reason, we decided to analyze the butterfat content of various ice creams currently available on the market today. We were also interested in knowing if there was any correlation between the butterfat content of the ice cream, the popularity by a taste panel and its price.

Eight varieties of ice creams were purchased in local supermarkets. The prices of these ice creams were recorded and the butterfat content was determined. Each ice cream was tested at least twice by a taste panel. The results are summarized in the following table.

Brand	Taste Panel Preference	% Butterfat	Price Per Pt.
A	1	18.3	.59
B	1	15.2	.39½
C	1	10.0	.25
D	2	11.65	.27
E	3	10.1	.20
F	3	13.6	.33
G	3	14.0	.29
H	4	11.6	.27

The analysis of this table shows that there is little correlation between butterfat and popularity by the taste panel. Also, since the cost of the ice cream increases with the butterfat content, there is little correlation between cost and taste preference.

According to the Food & Drug Regulations, ice cream must contain not less than 10 percent butterfat. If you prefer to keep the butterfat in your diet at a reduced level, the cheaper ice creams should be your choice. These ice creams seldom contain more than the minimum amount of butterfat required.

Sherbets and ices have practically no fat at all in them. Hence the caloric value is very much lower than in ice cream. So, if you want to play it cool this summer you may choose the frozen dessert which best suits your budget and waistline.

Helen L. Maconochie,
Associate Professor,
School of Food Science.

Macdonald Reports

Farm Days 1970

June 9th and 10th were the days carefully selected for this year's "open house" on the Macdonald College Farm. Everyone interested in the farm activities at Macdonald College or agricultural progress in general is very welcome to attend. At 10:00 a.m. each morning a full day's program of tours, displays, and exhibits will begin. These demonstrations will include haylage harvesting and storage, liquid manure handling, corn growing, dairy-beef feeding, hog housing and management, grain preservation using propionic acid and many others. At 1:00 p.m. "Dairy-Beef Feeding" will be the topic of a joint presentation by Professors O. Mainville and P. Y. Hamilton of the Animal Science Department. A meal can be purchased, or you may bring your own lunch.

Quebec farmers' participation in Dairy Herd Analysis Service facilitated

Quebec, April 22, 1970 — The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has just announced the signing of an agreement intended to help more Quebec dairy farmers to take advantage of the Dairy Herd Analysis Service (D.H.A.S.) at Macdonald College.

The agreement is the outcome of a recent series of meetings between the authorities of the department and the College. Its provisions will eventually lead to adaptation of the dairy herd guidance program to include a uniform data recording system to be started in Quebec.

Mr. Vincent pointed out that one of the program's chief aims is to provide dairy farmers with information that will enable them to know their herds better and thereby lower their production costs. Special attention is paid to feeding. The information will also serve farmers as a guide in setting up a breeding program designed to improve the production of their cows.

Mr. Vincent added that the agreement also calls for a permanent representative of the department in the College's D.H.A.S. laboratory at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue who will be concerned with the completeness of the data recording system.

The agreement also provides for publication of a summary of data for the benefit of participants, extension workers, professors and research workers.

The Minister emphasized that the lowering of milk production costs through increased yields as a result of close and accurate dairy herd surveillance is a marked advantage in view of the present situation in this field of production.

Professor Stepler on Leave of Absence

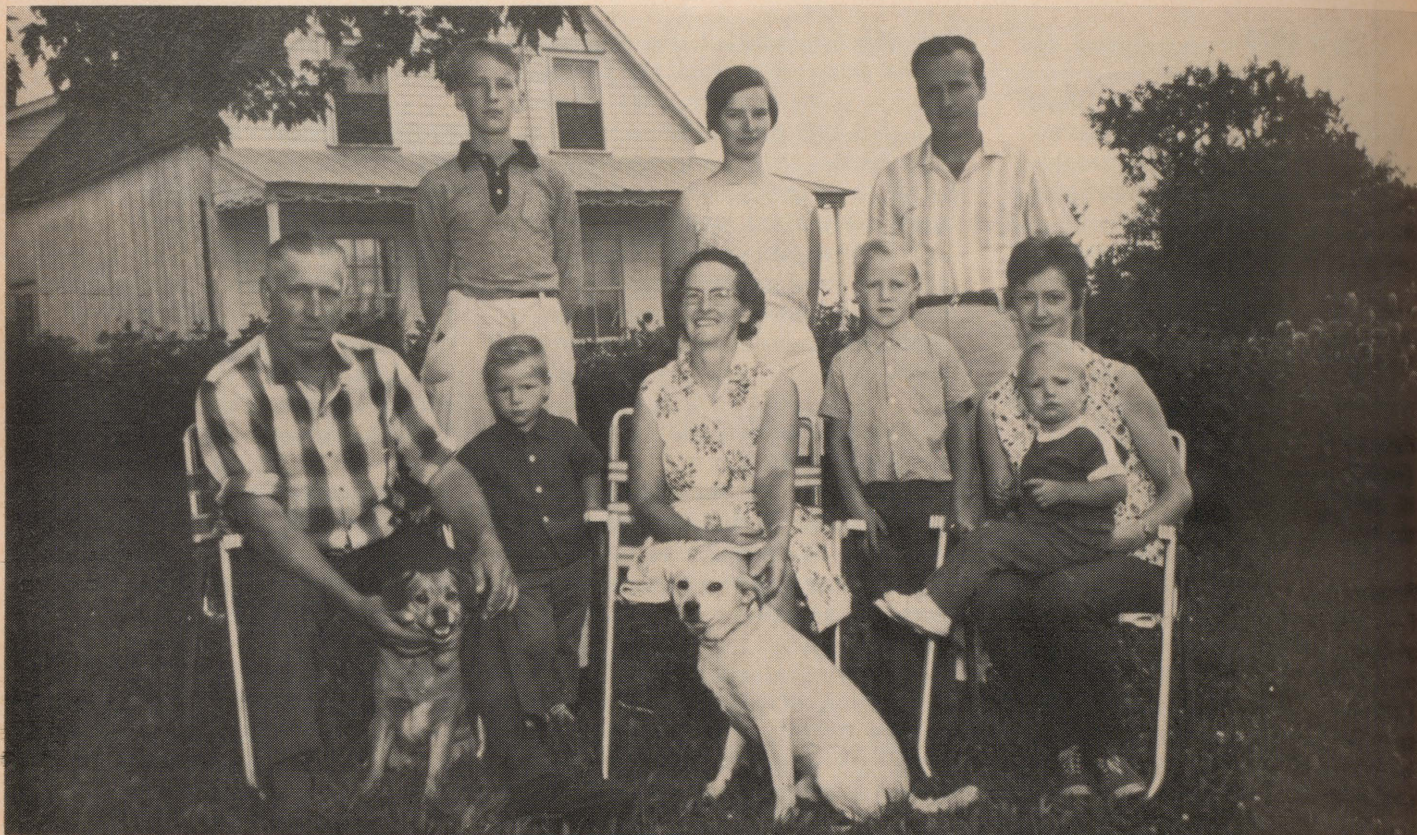
Professor Howard Stepler, Chairman of the Agronomy and Horticulture Departments has taken a 15-month leave of absence to work with the Canadian International Development Agency as their Agricultural Advisor on programs for developing countries. CIDA is directly under the jurisdiction of the Department of External Affairs.

Howard is based in Ottawa and is involved in a wide field of agricultural activities including, in a limited way, agricultural education programs.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization



A Successful Family Enterprise

Mr. Oliver L. Watt and his son Lowell, who has come back to operate a neighbouring farm after a stay of eight years in Montreal, are the only people in the locality of Port Daniel West, Bonaventure County, who are making their living by farming.

Mr. Oliver Watt has been operating the farm he inherited from his father for 36 years. This is the second time he has competed in the gold medal class of the agricultural merit contest. His system of farming has changed very little since 1959 although there has been considerable improvement as regards drainage and fertilizing.

The enterprise covers a total of 227 acres with 125 under cultivation, if the farm at Port Daniel Centre on which the competitor's mother-in-law, Mrs. Cameron Dow, lives is included. Incidentally, in 1940 the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit was conferred on Mrs. Dow for her services to agriculture while she was National President of the Women's Institutes, a position she held for four years.

The land is pleasantly rolling without any steep slopes. About 70 acres consist of clay soil and the rest is part sandy and part black muck soil. A five-year rotation including two successive years in grain is followed. In 1969 the crops comprised 25 acres of Garry oats, 10 of mixed grains (wheat, oats and barley) and a quarter acre of

Kennebec potatoes; in addition, some turnips and sweet corn are grown for the local market. The oats are particularly clean — the contestant making a point of weeding out every mustard plant by hand as soon as it appears.

The livestock is varied, consisting of a bull, 15 grade Holstein and Guernsey cows, 8 fattening steers, 20 young cattle, an Oxford ram, 26 ewes and about 30 lambs, three pigs, a work horse, a brood mare and a pony. Mr. Watt was unable to keep his herd on test in 1969 because the Postal Cow Testing Service was moving to a new location. According to previous records, the average annual milk yield of the cows is around 8,500 pounds. As before, the poultry consists of 200 Leghorn laying hens, 250 pullets, four geese and a gander.

A charming scene on the farm of Mr. Oliver Watt at Port Daniel.

Mrs. Watt has succeeded in making a very gracious home of her fairly modest house. This refined housewife is justifiably proud of her splendid kitchen garden and the many results of her skill in home handicrafts. In addition to Lowell, who has already been mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Watt have two school-aged children, Laureen (18) and Lawrence (15).

At a time when so many others are having to give up farming, the members of this family are able to lead a pleasant life and educate their children — perhaps because they know how to make good use of everything.

(From the report of the 1969 Agricultural Merit Competition.)

Farm Loan Act

(Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter III, amended by chapter 44 of the Acts of 1969.)

Purpose: Payment by the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau of a portion of interest on hypothecary loans made to Quebec farmers by the (federal) Farm Credit Corporation or on loans made to veterans, as full-time farmers of the Province, under Part III of the Veterans' Land Act.

Definitions: "Corporation": means the Farm Credit Corporation established by the Farm Credit Act (R.S.C. 1959, c. 43 and amendments); "Board": means the Canadian Farm Loan Board established under the Canadian Farm Loan Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 36); "Bureau": means the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau established by the Farm Credit Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 108 and amendments).

Benefits of the Act:

1 — "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on such conditions as he shall determine, may authorize the Bureau to pay, as from the 1st of May 1962, on hypothecary loans



made by the Corporation or the Board to farmers of this Province, after the 8th of November 1950, the difference between the annual interest of two and one-half per cent and that owing to the Corporation.

Such difference shall be paid only on a loan not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, and if the loan exceeds such amount it shall be paid only on a portion of the interest proportionate to the fraction of the loan corresponding to fifteen thousand dollars.

In applying the second paragraph to loans made before the 1st of May 1962, the balance of the principal on that date shall be considered as being the amount of the loan" (Section 3).

2 — "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on such conditions as he shall determine, may authorize the Bureau to pay, as from the 1st of May 1964, on loans made to veterans as full-time farmers of this Province, after the 26th of June 1954, under Part III of the Veteran's Land Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chap. 280), the difference between the annual interest of two and one-half per cent and that owing on such loans.

Such difference shall be paid only on a loan not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars and, if the loan exceeds such amount, it shall be paid only on a portion of the interest proportionate to the fraction of the loan corresponding to fifteen thousand dollars.

In applying the second paragraph to loans made before the 1st of May 1964, the balance of the principal on that date shall be considered as being the amount of the loan" (Section 5).

3 — Other clauses of the Act deal with the possession and realization of securities, providing the Corporation with means of recourse similar to those available to the Bureau.

Procedure: All the necessary formalities will be carried out on behalf of the beneficiary by the Farm Credit Corporation or by the Director, Veteran's Land Act, and these authorities will report on each case to the Farm Credit Bureau.

Further information may be obtained from: The Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, Government Buildings, Quebec City (office situated at 945 Turnbull, Quebec City).

Young Farmers to Form a Provincial Association

A province-wide association of Quebec's Young Farmers' clubs is now well on the way to being formed. The main aims of the association, which will unite the 10 present regional federations of the clubs, are as follows: to give the Young Farmers provincial status; through tested methods, to coordinate and harmonize programs aimed at practical and all-round individual development; to supply the movement with information; to keep in touch with similar associations, and promote the movement's progress and expansion through adequate financing.

These aims were announced during a meeting of a provisional committee of the proposed association at the end of March. The committee had been set up a month earlier to study the procedures necessary to create such a body and request the funds to establish it. In the ordinary course of events, the association should have its charter within a few months.

Several steps have already been successfully taken toward the province-wide grouping, and the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, which has sponsored the Young Farmers for 40 years, is now endeavouring to redefine its attitude and position in view of the movement's progress. To begin with, a special committee was set up consisting of two of the agricultural department's regional coordinators — Mr. Lionel Bombardier and Mr. Gaétan Lussier — and a young people's counsellor also from the department, Mr. J. E. Audet. In January, the committee's report on the movement's situation was submitted with the conclusion that a reorganization was necessary.

In their report, the members of the committee also recognized the need for a type of self-governing association in rural areas, which, by a method of "learning through working", would allow young persons between 10 and 35 years of age to acquire a necessary addition to their academic, general, and vocational education to initiate them into their role as future members of a democratic society, promote development of genuine local leadership, and occupy their leisure time profitably. The committee also admitted the need for the agricultural department to synchronize its effort with that of the government's High Commissioner-ship for youth, leisure-time activities and sports, and of the "Confédération des Loisirs du Québec". Entrusted with the coordination of the government's activities on behalf of young people, the C.L.Q. would in effect be in a position to provide the Young Farmers with new facilities for action in the fields of promotion, communication, leadership training, and also with a number of other services.

The committee's report is now the subject of wide-scale consultation among the Young Farmers within the 10 existing regional federations. These consultations are arousing great interest and proving to be very encouraging. At their conclusion, it is to be expected that the provincial association will be founded and will eventually be affiliated with the C.L.Q., if its members so wish.

There are now some 7,000 Young Farmers operating in the 200 clubs of the 10 regional federations in Quebec. The part of the membership mainly involved in the provincial organization (that is, those aged 14 to 25) numbers about 4,000.

Very Low Maple Syrup Yield

Judging by reports gathered so far by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's beekeeping and maple products division, this season's maple syrup crop is going to be very low in all regions of Quebec — in fact one of the lowest in the past 10 years. It is expected to be lower than last year's yield of only 1,750,000 gallons.

The poor yield is attributed to the generally unduly cold weather, but quality should not have suffered too much and is even likely to be normal.

The lowest yield of syrup during the past 10 years was 1,607,000 gallons in 1964. In 1968 the yield was 2,453,000 gallons and in 1966 it was exceptionally high at 2,892,000 gallons.

Beekeeping Season Off to a Good Start

The great majority of beekeepers in Quebec started their season's work at the beginning of April and it looks like being a good year for honey production.

The bees have survived the winter well — with about 10 percent losses, as compared with around 20 percent for all hives last year.

The directors of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's apiculture section will soon be due to engage 27 inspectors who will visit every beekeeper in the province to detect and prevent diseases that may infect hives, such as American foulbrood, and Nosema — a disease that has been ravaging apiaries for some years.

There were 1,386 beekeepers in Quebec in 1969, compared with 1,485 in 1968. The number of hives has also decreased slightly — from 43,550 in 1968 to 42,690 in 1969. On the other hand, the honey crop increased, from 2,395,000 pounds in 1968 to 3,501,000 in 1969. Average yield per hive was 55 pounds in 1968 and 82 in 1969.

Publication on Apple Marketing in Quebec

The Quebec farm products marketing division has just published a new study of apple marketing in Quebec in 1968-1969. This booklet is the second appendix to an initial publication on this important sector of production, which was issued last summer. It is thus intended for agricultural experts and economists and for growers.

Like the previous one, this publication is clearly presented and contains several tables prepared with the help of the Quebec department of Agriculture and Colonization's agronomes and inspectors, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and experts of the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce.

Surveys of world, national and provincial apple production in 1968-1969 are summarized. There are also estimates of stocks in storage on November 1, 1969 and of exports and quantities processed, sales forecasts and market prices.

The booklet has already been widely distributed among those concerned, but copies are still available from Mr. Gilles Lasnier, Farm Products Marketing division, 201 Crémazie Boulevard East, Montreal 354.

Changes in Aid to Farmers for Purchase and Transport of Lime

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, recently announced several changes in the department's program of aid for the purchase and transport of ground limestone for use on farms. These changes, aimed at increasing use of lime for agricultural purposes, are the result of new measures taken last year under an extensive soil improvement program, to protect persons concerned with the shipment, transport and purchase of lime.



Spreading lime on the land at Ste. Agathe, Lotbinière.

One of the main changes made this year increases the grant to buy lime in bulk from \$1 to \$1.25 a ton. The grant to buy lime in bags remains unchanged at \$2 a ton.

Once again this year, farmers who plan to lime their land should apply to the local agricultural office for a permit as soon as possible. Truckers intending to transport the lime must apply to the agricultural department's lime section for written authorization to obtain this material.

Important changes have also been made in the method of calculating the transport grant. Under the new conditions, the department will pay the trucker 20 cents a ton for each of the first five miles and five cents a mile for each additional mile, up to a limit of 40 miles. To obtain this grant, the trucker must present at the quarry the shipping invoice together with a permit signed by the farmer and an official representative of the department.

Costs of shipment by rail or boat will be paid directly to the company concerned in accordance with prior agreements and at a special tariff for ground limestone intended only for agricultural purposes.

To qualify for these grants, the lime must satisfy certain standards, namely: have a neutralizing power of at least 85 percent, an agricultural value index of not less than 62.5 percent, and a range and proportions of particle sizes governed by specified percentages of the material which will pass through three different-sized meshes. The standards are designed to ensure suitability for amending soils and improving their productive capacity.

The changes made in the program this year have made it necessary to set up a stricter system of verification. In order to facilitate claims procedures, the Farm Improvement service has summarized them in a circular letter recently sent to quarry operators and to truckers who were engaged in this type of hauling last year.

The dairy herd of Mr. Marcel Veilleux at Ste. Rose, Dorchester County, moves toward the barn for milking as the shadows lengthen.



Quebec to Spend \$10 Million in Adjustment for the Benefit of Dairy Farmers

The Quebec government has again authorized the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization to spend \$10 million to provide the necessary aid to the province's manufacturing milk producers, who are in serious difficulties following the new federal dairy policy.

After making the foregoing announcement at the close of a meeting of the Quebec cabinet on April 15, Mr. Vincent said that the sum allotted by the government will be used to set up a system of compensatory measures for the benefit of milk producers penalized because of their efficiency, of others who want to change to other productions, and of those who are about to give up farming altogether.

Following is a translation of Mr. Vincent's complete statement: "The serious difficulties which Quebec's manufacturing milk producers are encountering, following the announcement of the dairy policy for the current year by the federal

authorities, take priority as far as I am concerned over the demands of an electoral campaign even at its most crucial stage.

"That is why I consider it my duty as Minister of Agriculture of Quebec to clearly define the government's attitude towards this essentially illogical and particularly unjust policy as regards the milk producers of Quebec.

"In a telegram that he sent to the Prime Minister of Canada dated April 2, 1970, Mr. Jean-Jacques Bertrand officially declared in the name of the Quebec government that he could not 'accept as final and irreversible a decision so discriminatory towards Quebec' and he added 'let discussions be started as soon as possible with the object of bringing changes to a situation' which he considered intolerable.

"On the same day, April 2, 1970, the Cabinet authorized the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization to use a sum of \$10 million to help manufacturing milk producers, victims of the intransigency of the federal authorities.

"It is therefore essential that discussions be started immediately, as insisted on by Mr. Bertrand, to

decide, in conjunction with Ottawa, on measures to be taken to ensure the economic survival of many Quebec milk producers unfairly penalized by a stoppage of \$1.25 a hundred pounds on quantities of milk produced in excess of quota.

"In the absence of a satisfactory response from the federal authorities, the Cabinet met again today, April 15, and confirmed the following proposals submitted by the authorities of the department of Agriculture and Colonization:

1 — "That the federal government temporarily suspend application of the new 1970-71 dairy policy and abide by the dairy policy in force during 1969-70, until July 1, 1970. 2 — "That the federal government make known in a precise manner the dairy policy it intends to follow during the next three years and the sums it intends to devote to its application. 3 — "That the formation of a work group be undertaken immediately comprising representatives of the federal and the provincial government, agricultural organizations and the processing sector, with a view to drawing up a policy compatible with the rational development of the dairy industry.

"This work group should undertake a complete re-analysis of the bases of the quotas used.

"It should also establish a program of compensatory measures for the benefit of producers penalized because of their efficiency, others who want to change to other productions, and those who are about to give up all activities connected with agricultural production.

"These proposals thus represent the official and unambiguous position of the Quebec government with regard to dairy policy.

"The Cabinet has therefore again authorized the Minister of Agriculture to spend a sum of \$10 million as the provincial government's contribution to the application of compensatory measures for the benefit of Quebec farmers."

QWI

Argenteuil

Arundel: Chaplain Donald John of the Lachute Youth Squad spoke on the misuse of drugs and showed informative films. Dalesville-Louisa: Brought an article made in another country for roll call and heard a speaker on ACWW. Frontier: Had a program by the grandmothers. Pioneer: Presented FWIC pin to their retiring President, Mrs. A. Parker, and to a departing member, Mrs. E. Simmons. Upper-Lachute-East End: Had a demonstration of painting on cloth and wild flower arrangements were shown. Jerusalem-Bethany: Heard Mr. Rods Oswald speak on the activities of the 4H Club.

Brome

Austin: Showing and commentary on slides held for the benefit of library. Held an exchange of plants, slips, and seeds. Heard reports from Austin Boys Club and Austin Girls Club given by supervisor. Two new members welcomed. Knowlton's Landing: One new member joined. Made plans for entertaining county annual. South Bolton: Mrs. Comeau of County Family Service was guest speaker. Collected Pennies for Friendship. Sutton: Canadian authors was the subject chosen by the guest speaker.

Chateaugay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: Mr. Winston Keeler of C.V.R. spoke on the course offered at the regional school on agriculture. Sunshine boxes were sent to two members who recently returned home from hospital. Dewittville: Heard an interesting and informative program on Canadian Consumer Reports.

These dealt with topics such as Inferior Food Products, Symbolic Care Label Scheme, The Advertising Game, Hockey Equipment, Paint — interior and exterior. Hemmingford: Mr. Charles Barr, collector of customs at Hemmingford, spoke on new terms and conditions governing the importation into Canada of goods acquired abroad. Howick: The sudden death of Mrs. James D. Lang, who joined the branch in 1915, has cast a deep shadow over members of this branch. Mrs. Lang was a Life Member and had served in many posts, including Provincial Convener. At their last meeting, Mrs. Huntley Greig gave an interesting talk on interior decorating with emphasis on selection of colours for painting. Mrs. Greig also gave an account of a trip she enjoyed last year when she went on a tour to Bermuda sponsored by a garden club. Slides were shown of homes in Bermuda. Huntingdon: Miss Mary Thompson, district nurse, spoke on drugs and the increase in their use. An interesting article from our early history was given by a member.

Missisquoi

Cowansville: Money was collected for purchasing articles for ditty bags. The Convener of Agriculture spoke against the limiting of wheat production in Canada and the destroying of potato crops to raise the price. An article was read about the harmful effects of DDT,

pesticides and phosphates. A successful Penny Fair was held. Fordyce: Mr. Kirwin of the Regional High School addressed the meeting. He described the set-up of the institution, its committees and councils. Ditty bags were given out to be made up. Stanbridge East: Miss Watson, the district school nurse, spoke of her work in the schools of the county, stating that her primary function was to teach health to the children. It was resolved to discuss one item of the Collect and one of the Constitution at each meeting. Quebec was chosen for intensive study this year; each month some phase of life here will be discussed.

Megantic

Inverness: Greetings received from Bear River, N.S.W.I. Plans made to entertain East Angus members.

Montcalm

Rawdon: Held a discussion on proposed Senior Citizens Home to be built in Rawdon. This W.I. hopes to contribute money toward furnishing a room. A monthly book exchange for members set up and organized with Mrs. K. Tannahill in charge.

Pontiac

Bristol: Pictures shown of a trip from Bristol, Quebec to Mexico. Clarendon: Heard reading entitled "Decision." Conveners items included: fruit flakes not yet on the market, the lazy child may have a

learning disability, the use of hot or cold compresses for accidents, bird watchers — stressing that a container, or sunflowers outside the kitchen window would give you much pleasure. Fort Coulonge: Current events discussed. Useful household hints given by Mrs. G. E. Colton. Quyon: Mrs. Fred Fraser was awarded the prize for the Money Hat, with a penny for every date of a holiday during the past year. Wyman: Article read on "How do I judge and buy shoes?"

Richmond

Denison Mills: Report one new member. Gore: Circulating library started among members. Gift given to retiring President and prizes to six members with perfect yearly attendance. Melbourne Ridge: Sent \$5 to a member who has moved to St. John, N.B. Conveners items read were entitled: March on Bishop's University, and the drug L.S.D. Pennies for Friendship collected, and four members presented with prizes for perfect attendance. Richmond Hill: Cups and saucers given to five members for perfect attendance. Held a shower for a member who had lost everything by fire. Richmond Young Women: Roll call was name the oldest article in your home and bring it (if possible). Agriculture Convener read an article on "Price Support Costs." Spooner Pond: Twenty-three members answered the March roll call and one new member joined. A very successful Phone-500 card party was held.

Rouville

Abbotsford: Had guest speaker from Bell Canada and a gentleman from a Montreal radio station visited the group, telling the story of their 50th anniversary using slides and tape. Many attended this

most interesting evening. Mrs. M. Crossfield, who now resides in the Waterloo Hospital, was pleased and surprised to receive a beautiful mohair-throw from the Abbie Pritchard Fund. The April meeting was attended by 20 ladies. Program consisted of a quiz, a Chinese auction and very interesting reports from conveners. Discussed plans for a 500 and bridge party to be held early in May.

Shefford

Granby West: Two members appointed to visit sick and shut-ins. Magazines received from pen pal in Scotland. Waterloo-Warden: Roll call was name an herb and its use. Heard an article on legislation by government on DDT. Collected jams, jellies, and cookies for shut-ins. Scrap book made. Letters read from Mrs. Gilchrist on Bill 62 and one from a pen pal in England.

Sherbrooke

Ascot: The annual report showed much accomplished during the year. Volume 2, History of Ascot, was our big project. All our obligations were met. Belvedere: Donation made to 4H Club. Members worked at Cancer Dressing Station. Remembered sick and shut-ins with flowers and cards. Brompton Road: Publicity Convener held a contest on W.I. facts. Roll call was name a new drug. Held a card party and had a drawing for a braided rug. Proceeds were very satisfactory. Another card party held to raise funds for W.I. work. Committee worked at make dressings in Cancer Room. Money was voted to buy a book for Sherbrooke Intermediate School in memory of the late Mr. George McClintock for his interest in school and school fair projects. Lennoxville: Dr. Kathleen Atto described a visit to the Galt Regional School to arrange gift of books to the agriculture section of the library. She also told members of the progress made toward the home for the aged to be built in Lennoxville. Mrs. G. Patrick read a humorous

article on the rules for automobile users of 60 years ago. Mrs. M. Porter reported that the Departments of Education and Natural Resources were endeavouring to get pupils to turn in the direction of mining as a career. Milby: Had Mrs. G. E. Cascadden, County President, as guest. Made Easter hats from pie plates with Mrs. Olive Painter winning first prize.

Stanstead

All branches discussed favourably a resolution initiated by Stanstead North opposing the defoliation of a strip along the Canada-U.S. border with picloram. This resolution will be voted on at the county annual meeting, and, if passed, will be sent to the provincial convention.

Ayer's Cliff: Had a scrambled word contest on common signs of spring. Beebe: Had an interesting talk and demonstration on flower arrangements given by the owner of a flower shop in Lennoxville. Mr. Vaudrey and his wife, who is the daughter of one of Beebe's charter members, visited the branch bringing masses of flowers which he made into many beautiful arrangements. Hatley: Presented a 25-year pin and a farewell gift to a long-time member who is leaving the community. Hatley Centre: Visited station CHLT who have a new radio-television station at Sherbrooke. They were able to watch both a program being broadcast and the preparations for a colour presentation. Stanstead North: Decided to raffle among the members a quilt made and given to the branch by a member of 35 years standing, now 90 years old. Mrs. Goodsell, the donor, would like to have it remain with one of the members. The quilt will be exhibited at the county annual meeting and the Ayer's Cliff Fair. The branch also planned an entry in the county drama contest.

Vaudreuil

Harwood: Mrs. Reid, Agricultural Convener, conducted this meeting and presented some readings. The

first was on the sugar maple and members were given a sample of the maple sap taken from this convener's own trees. Other readings relating to country life were read by various members. This branch was honoured to receive a "Certificate of Appreciation" for its support given to the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada in its fight against cold, hunger, disease and illiteracy in less fortunate areas of the world.

Donations Made By Branches.

Aubrey-Riverfield: Five dollars was donated to local Music Festival. Cleveland: Five dollars voted to Girl Guides. Denison Mills: Voted \$5 to send a Richmond Girl Guide to Mexico. Gore: Donation given to local association of Guides and Brownies. Hemmingford: Used clothing being sent to Douglas Hospital and maple sugar as a donation to FWIC stall. Lennoxville: Voted \$10 for Social Service and \$5 for Pennies for Friendship. Melbourne Ridge: Gave a donation to the Brownie Association. Milby: Turned in I.G.A. Stamps amounting to \$10. Richmond Hill: Donated to St. Francis Welfare, Blind, Heart Fund, Cancer Fund, Save the Children Fund, March of Dimes and the Red Cross. Richmond Young Women: Five dollars donated to Save the Children Fund. Shipton: Ten dollars donated to Confederated Charities. Spooner Pond: A donation was given to the Girl Guides and Brownies. Starks Corners: Donated food and clothing to the Ade Home for the aged at Bristol, Que. A donation of money was given to Mr. Hatch, Starks Corners, to purchase supplies for a class of boys who are being taught hobby craft work by Mr. Hatch. Valcartier: Gave \$50 each to four parish cemeteries. Waterloo-Warden: Voted \$25 to Waterloo Library. Scrap books given for Children's Hospital. Quilt given to a family burned out.

Q.W.I. Projects for April.

Clarendon: Catering to 'Lions' Club Members. Cowansville: Arrangements were made for the making



of gifts for the FWIC Sales Table. Denison Mills: Held a mystery parcel contest with proceeds for Sunshine Fund. Quilt finished and sold. Dewittville: Sponsoring a Public-Speaking Competition at Huntingdon School with 13 prizes and certificates to pupils in Grades III to VI. Held a very successful nearly-new sale of children's and teen's spring and summer clothing. Dundee: Made plans for a card party to be held in April. Hemmingford: Sponsoring a Bicycle Safety Project at Hemmingford School. Inverness: Tacked two quilts. A pair of socks and a pair of mitts were also completed. Kinnear's Mills: Each member brought in jam and jelly to be given to the local Senior Citizens' Home. Melbourne Ridge: Plans are under way to again hold a Birthday Party at Wales Home in June. Quyon: The Secretary was instructed to write to the Dept. of Agriculture asking for the continuance of the McLennan Travelling Library. Rawdon: Members volunteered to make 12 ditty bags and to furnish their contents. Bags will be packed at June meeting. Committees formed for "Dental Clinic". Planned a whist party for May 28. Table prizes discussed and decided upon. Door prizes to be solicited from local merchants. Shipton: Held an auction

Miss Viola Moranville, President of Stanstead County W.I., presenting on behalf of the Institute, a copy of "A Heritage of Canadian Handicrafts" to Mrs. Ruby Wilding, librarian, for the Haskell Free Library of Rock Island, Quebec, and Derby Line, Vermont. This library is unique in that it is built squarely on the international border which passes through the reading room and separates, invisibly, the stacks from the charge desk. It serves readers in both the United States and Canada. The County will also present a copy to the other public library in the area which is located in North Hatley.

of hand-made articles, proceeds for the Cancer Fund. Valcartier: Made plans for making and filling ditty bags for Save the Children Fund. Wyman: Members doing "Cart Service" for the month of April at Community Hospital.

Interesting Roll Calls.

Name your birthstone and flower. Name a vegetable beginning with the first letter of your own name (not as easy as it sounds!). Name the teachers on the staff of your local school. A recipe from a maple product with sample of same. Hints to a green horn from a green thumb. Information on the Vanier Institute. Bring a mystery parcel to auction for Pennies for Friendship. Name a country and a produce it is famous for.

QWI News

We are now planning our June Convention, the 22nd to 25th. We have a good program and hope you will make a real effort to send delegates — let's aim for 100 percent. Please bring all donations for the FWIC Sale Table to our June Convention. And please send in names of delegates as soon as possible.

New Members

Congratulations to Valcartier branch on gaining four new members. It is especially interesting to note that three of them are the daughters of the President, Mrs. Loughren. Congratulations are also in order for numerous other branches reporting new members, one with five, another with four, and others with two and one — all very gratifying.

A Thought for your Garden

Why not plant five rows of peas: preparedness, promptness, perseverance, politeness and prayer; three rows of squash: squash gossip, squash criticism, squash indifference; and three rows of lettuce: let us be unselfish, let us love one another, let us be truthful. Finally no garden would be complete without turnip. Turn up for W.I., turn up with a smile, turn up with a new idea, turn up with real determination.

Passing of Former President



It is with regret that we announce the death on April 20, 1970 of Mrs. W. Charles Smallman in her eightieth year. Mrs. Smallman joined Dundee W.I. in 1918 and took an active interest from the start,

News about the North

Plans have been made to have observers from the N.C.W.I. attend the Fifth Triennial Convention of the FWIC to be held in Winnipeg, August 24-28, 1970, at the University of Manitoba. Two are to be appointed from each of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

We Get Letters

We recently received the following letter from Mrs. Field, a member of the Murdochville branch in Gaspé County. It will give W.I. members in other parts of Quebec an idea of what life is like in this area.

"We usually have long winters with plenty of snow. Being 2,100 feet above sea level, we often get snow when others get rain. This is nice for those that ski. We have a lovely Recreation Centre with rinks for hockey, skating, and curling. There are bowling lanes, too.

"In our town of 3,000 we have three grocery stores, a furniture store, a Hudson Bay store, a 5 & 10 store, and a hardware store. There are also four clothing stores. Besides, there is an hotel, restaurant, and bank. These seem to adequately serve the population.

serving in all branches and conventions. She helped to organize the county of Chateauguay-Huntingdon, and served two terms as County President. In 1939 Mrs. Smallman served as 2nd Vice-President on the Provincial Board, and in 1943 she was elected Provincial President, remaining in this office for four years. A Life Membership was presented to Mrs. Smallman by Chateauguay-Huntingdon County, and she was also named the first Honourary President of the Province. In 1947 Mrs. Smallman attended the Triennial Conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World in Amsterdam.

"The only industry is the mine so everyone is working. We have a large Catholic School. Our Protestant School burned a few years ago but has been rebuilt.

"We have lived here since 1953 and it has been quite an experience to see a town grow. Being former Nova Scotians and then living for 10 years in Ontario this was a big change. Our only daughter was six when we came here. Now she is married and lives in Montreal where her husband is attending McGill.

"I enjoy the W.I. and have met some very nice people in this way. I hope this letter will give you some idea of what our town is like."

During the past winter we were pleased to receive the following letter from our most northerly branch of the Q.W.I., which is situated in Abitibi North County:

"Long time since you have heard from us. . . . Citizenship was the theme of our meeting, with the roll call being name one of your Indian neighbours. Mrs. Pollet, Citizenship Convener, had prepared a list of topical questions and these formed the basis for a lively and most interesting discussion.

"Some of our members still work at the Hospital Canteen. We have had a successful Penny Sale and collected Pennies for Friendship. A little rocking chair was donated to the hospital for the children's ward. A lovely lunch and social evening was enjoyed by all at the close of the meeting."

Mrs. R. Charland,
Publicity Convener,
Matagami, Quebec.

Get Your Copy

The FWIC National Office has informed us that the booklet "Into the North" may be purchased at 50 cents a copy. The supply is limited and orders will be filled on a first come, first served basis.

The Last Word

This summer the Faculty of Education will move from Macdonald College to a new building on McGill's main campus, where it originated 113 years ago. Its 63 years at Macdonald have been fruitful ones. The School for Teachers expanded into the Institute of Education in 1955 and ten years later this became an independent Faculty of Education. The student body which numbered 145 in 1950 now exceeds 1,600 and course offerings which formerly included only Class II and Class III diplomas, now embrace the full range from the diploma level to that of the Doctor of Education. The Faculty had outgrown its modest home on the Macdonald Campus.

The move to town is not simply a change in location. The new building will contain facilities long required by the Faculty. Among these will be an Education Library and a Curriculum Laboratory. Reading, speaking and hearing clinics will be developed in part as a public service and in part as a teaching centre for students who wish to do advanced work with difficulties in learning. The new Educational Media Centre will assist in the preparation of better lecture materials and will also train students in the making of appropriate teaching aids. In addition, each classroom will be designed as a teaching-learning centre with facilities for individual student projects and work in depth.

The move to Montreal coincides with the amalgamation of The St. Joseph Teachers College with the Faculty of Education to form an enlarged faculty which will be responsible for the preparation of teachers for all English language schools. A new Department of Catholic Studies in the Faculty will meet the special needs of students who hope to teach in Catholic Schools and will also offer academic courses in Catholic

Philosophy and Theology. The merger of the two institutions should add to the strength of the Faculty as well as bring together the two sectors of English teachers in the Province.

However, the changes in location, size and personnel of the Faculty are relatively minor. The more significant innovations must be those which are directed towards the improvement of teaching and the adaptation of teacher education to the new needs of the schools in Quebec.

The target of the Faculty of Education is the development of programs which will lead to degrees for all teachers. This necessitates the redesigning of course structures for students preparing to enter the profession and also the establishing of means by which teachers now working in the schools may complete requirements for degrees, possibly through summer or part-time work. Unless teachers themselves are well informed and well educated, they cannot make a full contribution to the classroom or play a significant role in the many planning committees which are changing the direction of education at both the provincial and the local levels. Today's teacher is no longer only a nine-to-three-thirty classroom monitor. He must be prepared for responsible leadership.

At the same time, it is recognized that more advanced learning alone does not produce teachers of higher quality. If the teacher is to play his proper role in the school and the community, he not only instructs competently but he exemplifies standards and values which are significant both for the pupil and for society. He must be fully aware of the problems facing young people. Beyond this he must be sensitive and sympathetic.

The outcome of the education he imparts is not merely a well informed young person, but one who can think independently, take pride in his development as a person, and assume responsibilities. Such achievements are not the product of chance. They are the outcome of career preparation in which student teachers are exposed to a wide variety of experiences in many learning situations. These help beginning teachers to see the full challenge of education and to accept their obligation to young people with insight and understanding.

The Faculty of Education is well aware of the fact that it cannot re-create people during their years in teacher education. However, it is confident that it can provide experiences which assist most students in developing their own strength and in deepening their own perception by bringing to the surface a degree of concern, empathy and sensitivity which marks real maturity and balance. As Professor J. L. Frost of the University of Texas has pointed out, the development of such sensitivity is mainly a re-awakening of those aspects of students and teachers which have been conditioned into unawareness. The responsibility of the Faculty lies in fostering and encouraging the qualities which distinguish the most successful teachers.

The Faculty of Education will succeed in its new environment only if it can offer better facilities for academic background, improved techniques for teaching the various subjects, and a wider range of observation experience and activities designed to help students to appreciate the scope in teaching and to find satisfaction in accepting their responsibility towards young people.

Wayne Hall, Dean,
Faculty of Education.



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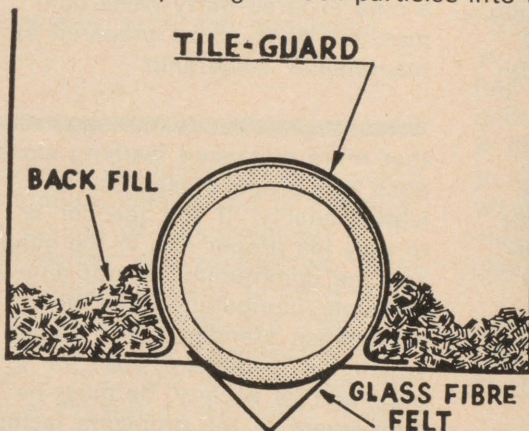
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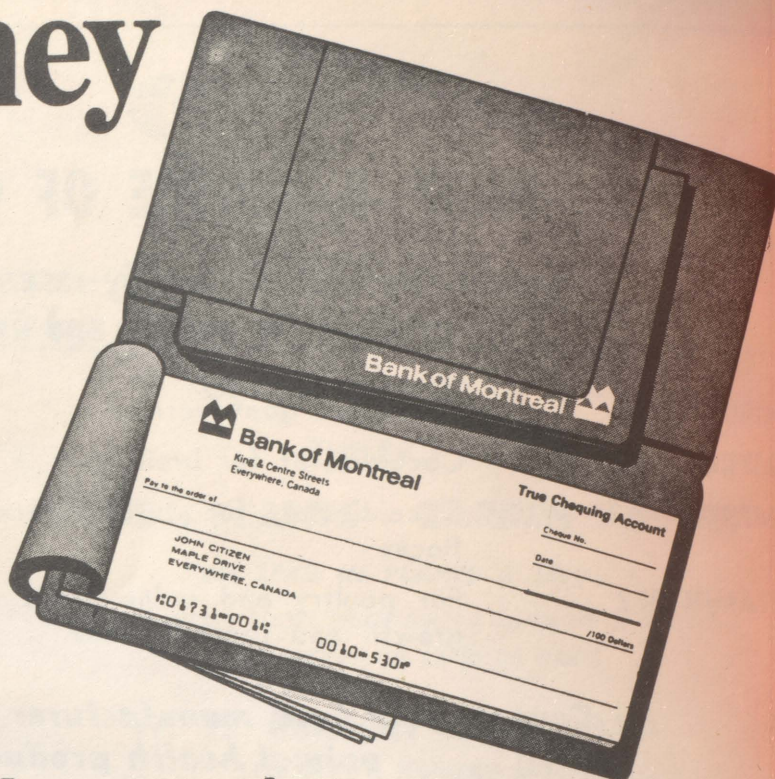
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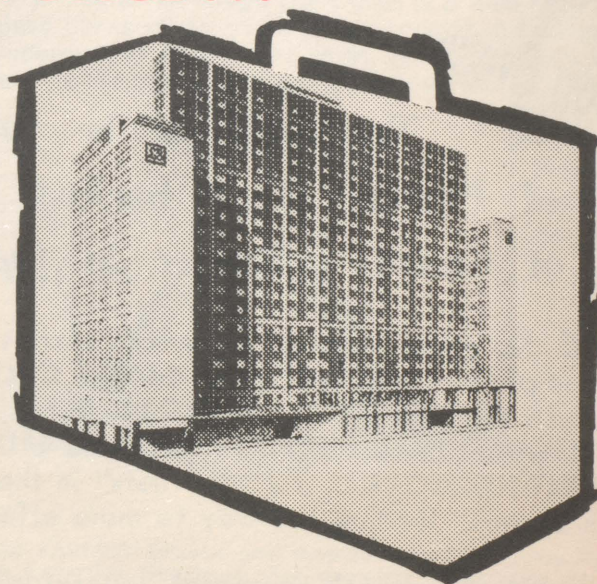


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